Experimental Studies of W/Z + Jets and W/Z + Heavy Flavor Jets at the Tevatron

Christopher Neu



on behalf of the CDF and DØ Collaborations





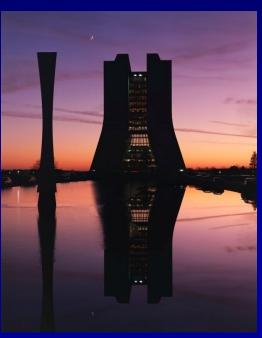
HCP2008

19th Hadron Collider Physics Symposium 2008

> 27 May 2008 Galena, IL

Outline:

- Importance of W/Z + jets
- Recent Tevatron progress
- Summary and future

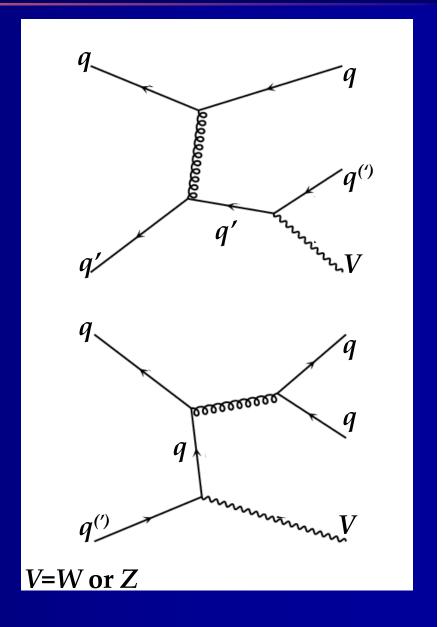


Importance of W/Z + Jet Physics

Why study W/Z +jet production?

- Important tests of Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)
- Recent LO and NLO simulations need experimental verification
- Signature shared with top production, Higgs, other searches at Tevatron, LHC

Result (1/fb)	DØ	CDF
W+jets		0.320
Z+jets	0.950	1.700
W+b-jets	0.382	1.900
Z+b-jets	0.152	2.000
W+c-jets	1.000	1.800
Z+c-jets		



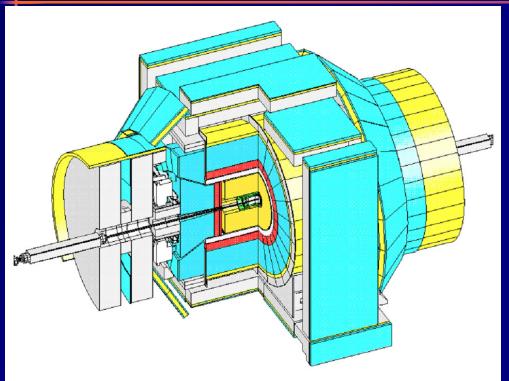
NB: New DØ results coming this summer!

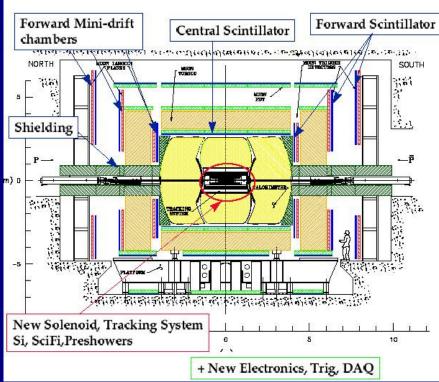




The CDF and DØ Experiments







Common features:

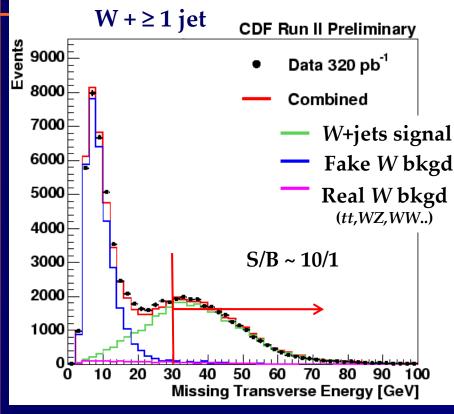
- Charged particle tracking in magnetic field
- Electromagnetic and hadronic calorimetry
- Muon detection
- Luminosity monitoring
- Three level event trigger

 ϕ = azimuthal angle

$$\eta = -\ln(\tan\frac{\theta}{2})$$

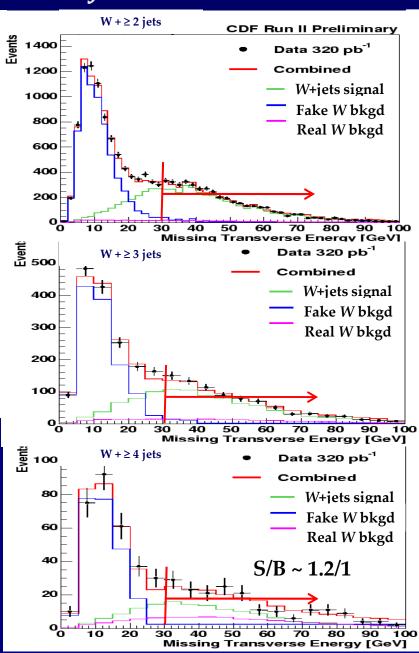
$$\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}$$

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- $e: E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 1.1$
- v: missing transverse energy MET > 30 GeV
- $M_T(W) > 20 \text{ GeV/c}^2$
- **Jet definition:** Cone algorithm, R= 0.4
 - Corrected $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.0$ Christopher Neu





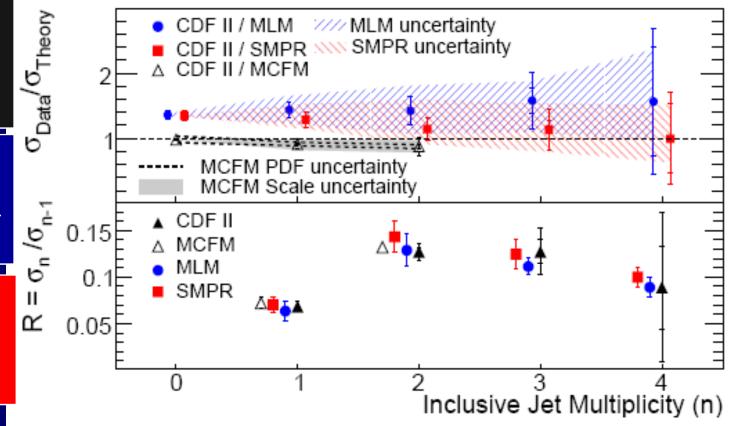
PRD 77, 011108(R)

"MCFM": MCFM (NLO) + no shower

"MLM": ALPGEN (LO) + Herwig (shower) + MLM matching

"SMPR":

MadGraph (LO) + Pythia (shower) + **CKKW** matching



"MCFM":

Monte Carlo for Femtobarn Processes

"MLM":

Acronym key:

M. Mangano

"SMPR":

S. Mrenna & P. Richardson "CKKW":

Catani, Krauss, Kuhn, Webber

NLO prediction more

Total cross section for jet multiplicity, n:

 $\sigma_n = \sigma(W \to e \nu + \ge n - \text{jet}; E_T^n > 25)$

accurate than LO!

Christopher Neu Penn

...and relative rates from bin-to-bin consistent with data.



PRD 77, 011108(R)

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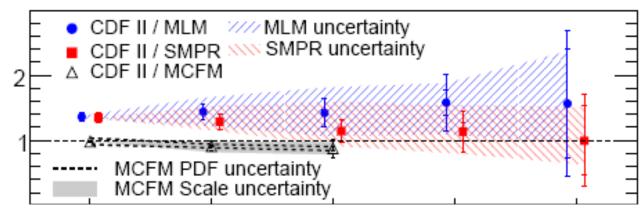
M. Mangano

"SMPR":

S. Mrenna & P. Richardson

"CKKW":

Catani, Krauss, Kuhn, Webber



Can examine differential cross sections for nth jet within each multiplicity bin....

0 1 2 3 4 Inclusive Jet Multiplicity (n)

Total cross section for jet multiplicity, *n*:

$$\sigma_n = \sigma(W \to e \nu + \ge n - \text{jet}; E_T^n > 25)$$

NLO prediction more accurate than LO!

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...and relative rates from bin-to-bin consistent with data.

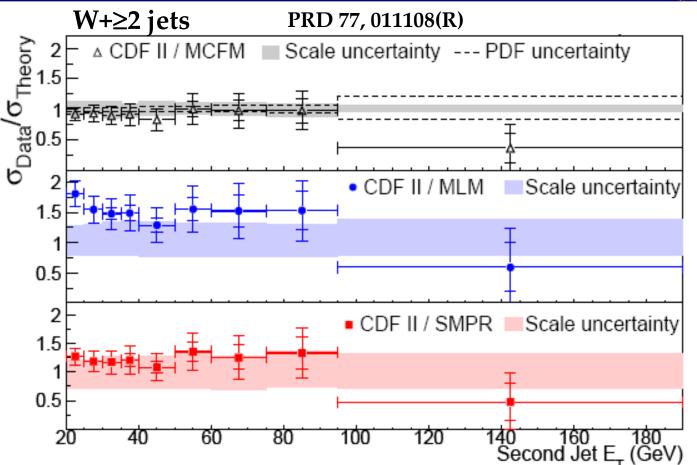


"MCFM": MCFM (NLO) + no shower

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MadGraph (LO) + Pythia (shower) + CKKW matching



- LO calculation procedure: Generate $p\overline{p} \rightarrow W+N$ partons at tree level, ignore loop corrections, employ parton shower

 At LO, MadGraph+Pythia+CKKW
- Ambiguities arise:
 - Possibility for double counting if $N_{parton} \neq N_{jet}$
 - SMPR and MLM refer to algorithms for avoiding/removing overlaps

provides better performance.

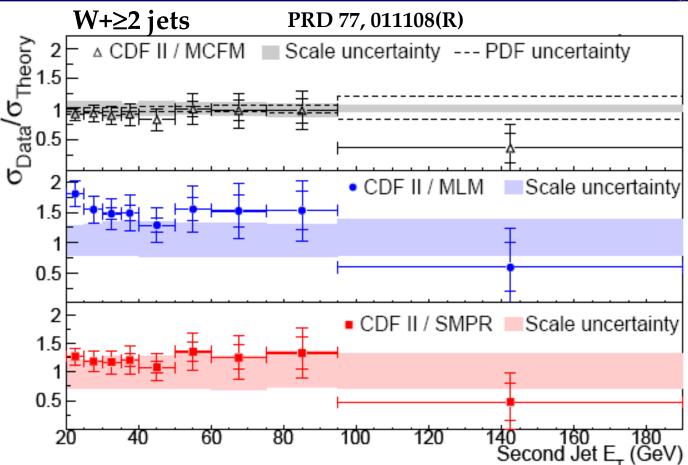


"MCFM": MCFM (NLO) + no shower

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MadGraph (LO) + Pythia (shower) + **CKKW** matching



LO calculation procedure: Generate $p\overline{p} \rightarrow W+N$ partons at tree le But why? Is it the matrix element? loop corrections, employ parton shower

- Ambiguities arise:
 - Possibility for double counting if N_{par}
 - SMPR and MLM refer to algorithms for

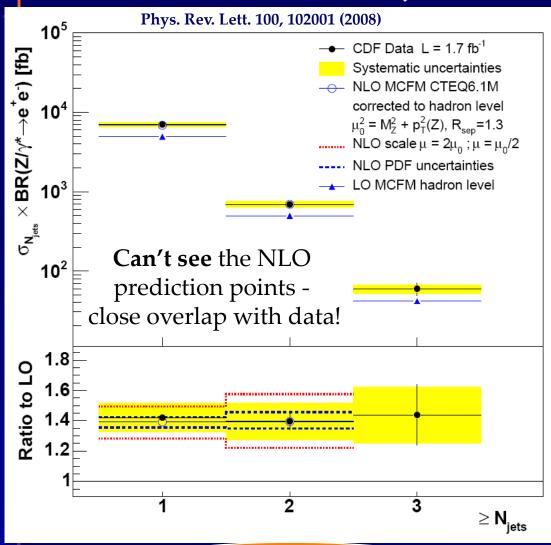
Shower? Matching? Work is ongoing.

mg/removing overlaps



Z/γ^* + Inclusive Jets





- Validity of NLO predictions borne out in Z/γ^* +jets?
- Z/γ^* selection: seek $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-$
 - Two $E_T > 25$ GeV electrons
 - $-66 < M_{ee} < 116 \text{ GeV/}c^2$
- Jet definition:
 - Corrected $p_T > 30$, |y| < 2.1
 - Cone algorithm, R=0.7

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{E + p_z}{E - p_z} \right)$$

- Major backgrounds: S/B ~ 7/1
 - QCD multijets
 - -W+jets
 - ttbar, diboson
 - $-Z+\gamma$, $Z\rightarrow \tau\tau$

NLO prediction once again more accurate than LO!



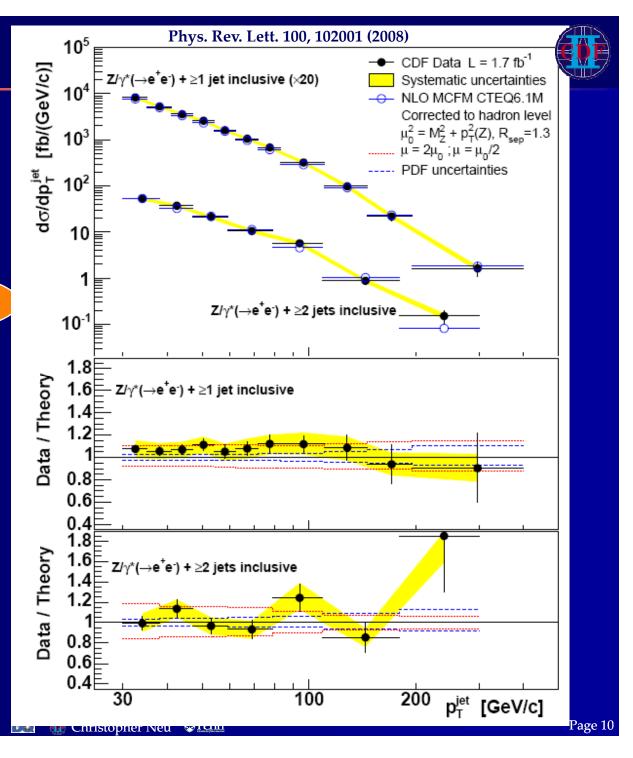
Z/γ^* + Inclusive Jets

- Differential cross section:
 - NLO was good in W+jets, true here too?

NLO prediction reliable – as in W+jets

 Analysis would benefit from increased statistics to further populate the Z+≥2-jets sample

 NLO for Z+≥3-jets would be valuable as well.



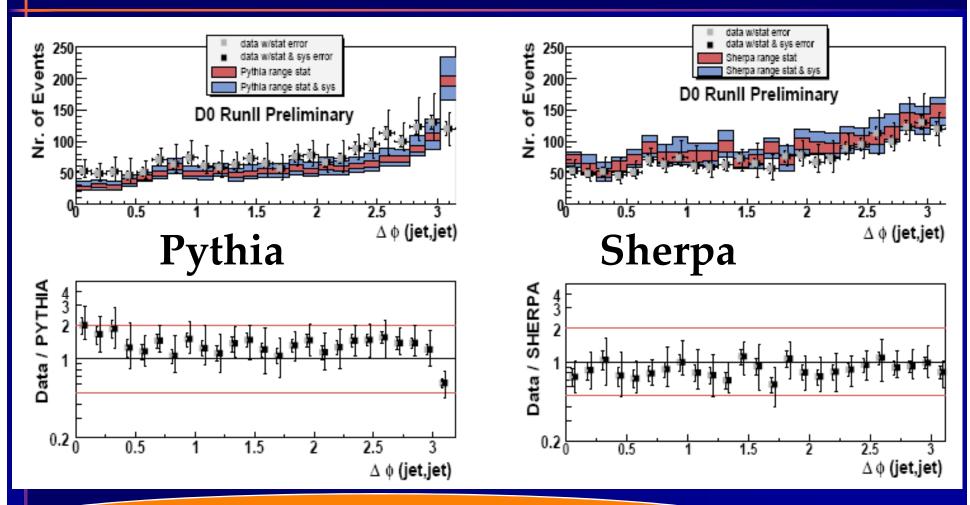
Z/γ^* + Inclusive Jets data w/stat error Nr. of Events of Events **D0 Runll Preliminary** data w/stat & sys error **D0 Runll Preliminary** data w/stat & sys error Pythia range stat Sherpa range stat Pythia range stat & sys Sherpa range stat & svs 250 300 350 50 150 200 200 250 350 100 50 100 150 300 p_{T} 1st jet [GeV] p 1st jet [GeV] Sherpa **Pythia** Data / SHERPA Data / PYTHIA 4 3 4 3 0.2 0.2 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 p_T 1st jet [GeV] p_T 1st jet [GeV]

- $D \varnothing Z / \gamma^* (\rightarrow ee)$ +jets analysis: 950/pb
- **Purpose here:** compare **Pythia** ($p\overline{p} \rightarrow W+1p+$ internal PS) and **Sherpa** ($p\overline{p} \rightarrow W+Np+$ internal PS + CKKW matching) event generators
 - Test of different prediction techniques
 - Some confidence in CKKW from CDF W+jets LO studies...true here as well?

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Z/γ^* + Inclusive Jets





Sherpa + CKKW represents data better than Pythia

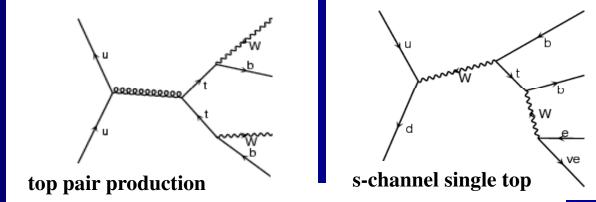
- $-p_{\rm T}$ of jet 1,2,3
- $Z p_T$, Jet multiplicity
- $\Delta \eta$ (jet, jet), $\Delta \phi$ (jet, jet)

Not unexpected given the nature of Pythia's calculation.

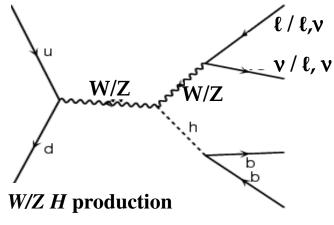


Summary so far...

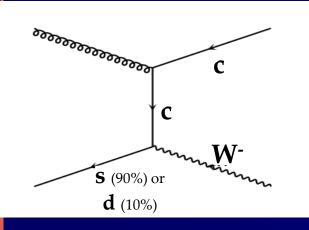
- W/Z+1,2 jet NLO predictions from MCFM look reliable
- NLO predictions **not yet in hand** for W/Z+≥3 jet
- Technique of calculating/generating $pp \rightarrow W+N+$ parton shower + matching scheme (ala ALPGEN, MadGraph, Sherpa) superior to Pythia+PS alone
- Differences among available tools still need to be understood



- W/Z + heavy flavor (b,c) jets also important
 - background to top, Higgs, others
 - W+c production has unique features

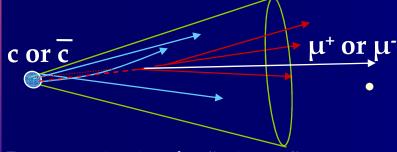






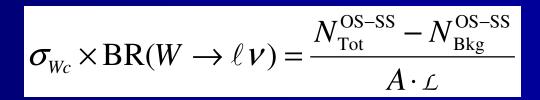
- Importance of W^{\pm} +single c:
 - Insight on PDF for s at rather large Q^2
 - Insight on $|V_{cs}|$
 - Part of W+jets bkgd to top, Higgs searches
- Event selection similar to W+jets:
 - Here use $W \rightarrow e/\mu \nu$ for W selection
- Exploit W^{\pm} +single c feature:
 - charm hadron semileptonic daughter and W have opposite charge

Soft Muon Identification



Parameterization for "mistags":

- decays in flight
- hadronic punch-through

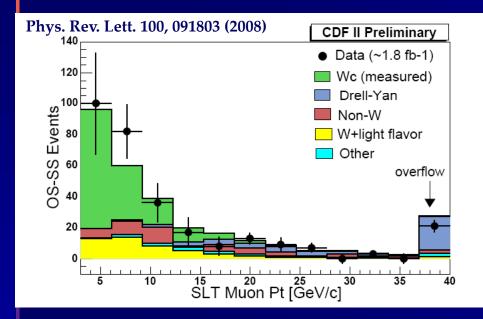


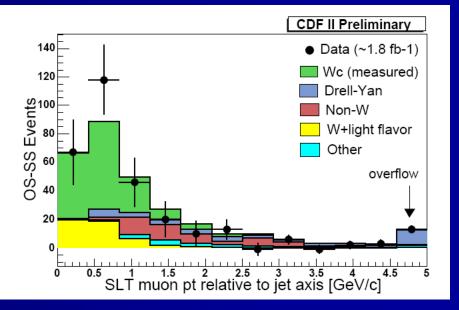
- Major opposite-sign (OS) backgrounds:
 - Drell Yan μ⁺μ⁻
 - Fake W
 - Wa
 - Insensitive to W+bb, W+cc, (OS/SS random)



- **Result:** for $p_T^c > 20$, $|\eta^c| < 1.5$ $\sigma_x BR = 9.8 \pm 2.8 \text{ (stat)}^{+1.4} \text{ (syst)} \pm 0.6 \text{ (lum)} pb$
- **Prediction: NLO from MCFM** $\sigma \times BR = 11.0^{+1.4}$ _{-3.0} pb

Good agreement!









- Similar analysis completed at DØ: 1/fb
- Measures the ratio

$$\frac{\sigma(W + \text{single} - c)}{\sigma(W + jets)}$$

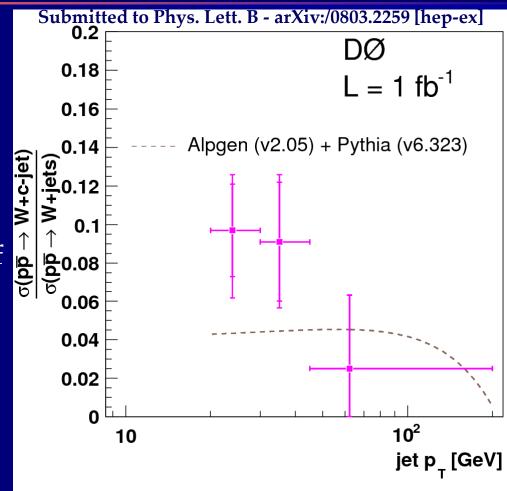
which allows for cancellation of many systematic errors

Result:

$$\frac{\sigma(W + \text{single} - c)}{\sigma(W + jets)} = 0.071 \pm 0.017$$

which can be compared to the LO prediction: 0.040 ± 0.003 (PDF)

> LO prediction reasonably good.

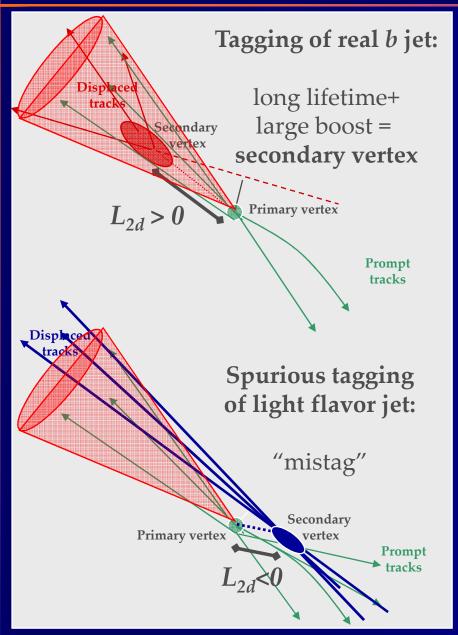


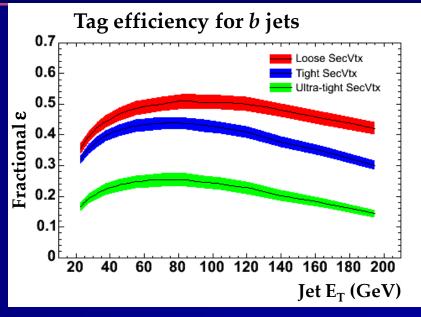
Statistics limited measurement Systematics dominated by JES.

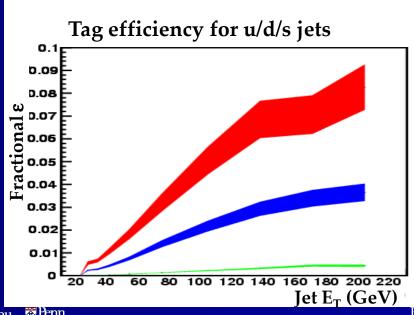


Vertex Tagging: b's and Non-b's







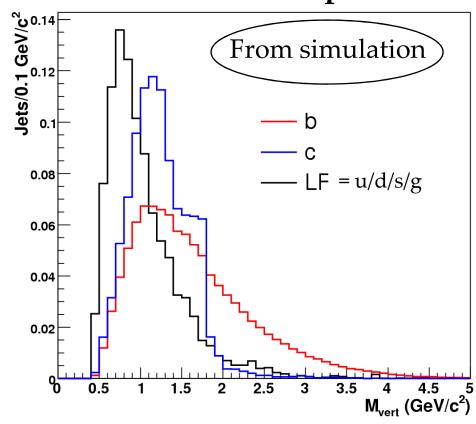




• Goals:

- Measure W+b-jet production cross section
- Use measurement to improve background estimate for Higgs search
- W and jets selection here similar to
 W + inclusive jets analysis
 - key difference: 1 or 2 jets only
- Here we need to identify jets that are <u>likely</u> b's (via **high purity tagging**) and determine how many are <u>really</u> b's via **vertex mass**:
 - invariant mass of charged particle
 tracks in secondary vertex

Vertex Mass Shapes



Generally,

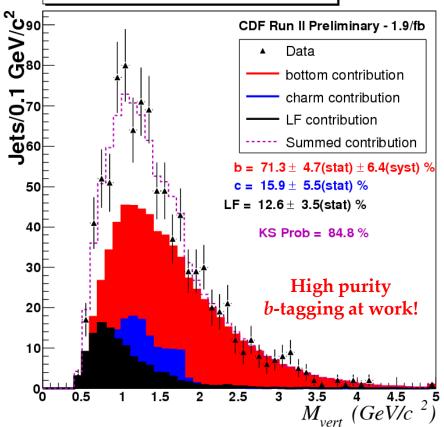
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$$M_{B\text{-}hadrons} \gtrsim M_{C\text{-}hadrons} \gtrsim M_{LF\text{-}hadrons}$$
 so

$$M^b_{vert} \gtrsim M^c_{vert} \gtrsim M^{LF}_{vert}$$







~1000 tagged jets among which ~700 are consistent with coming from a *b* quark

- **Largest backgrounds:** S/B ~ 3/1
 - ttbar (40% of total bkgd)
 - single top (30%)
 - Fake W (15%)
 - WZ (5%)
 - Total contribution: ~180 tagged b jets
- **Result:** measure $\sigma_{b\text{-jets}}(W+b\text{-jets}) \times BR(W\to l\nu)$

$$\sigma_{x}BR = 2.74 \pm 0.27 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.42 \text{ (syst)} \text{ pb}$$

Prediction:

$$\sigma xBR = 0.78 \text{ pb}$$

New result x3.5 mismatch

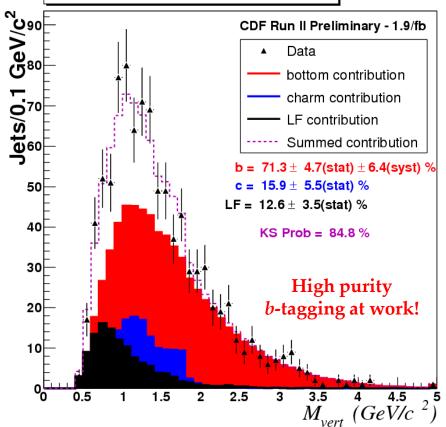
(default ALPGEN)

NB: This cross section is for *b* jets from *W*+*b*-jet production in events with a high p_T central lepton, high p_T neutrino and 1 or 2 total jets.

Publication in preparation.







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$$\sigma$$
xBR = 2.74 \pm 0.27 (stat) \pm 0.42 (syst) pb

Prediction:

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Other predictions? Work is ongoing.

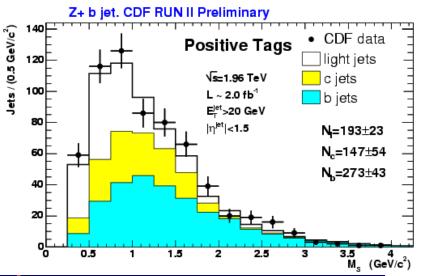
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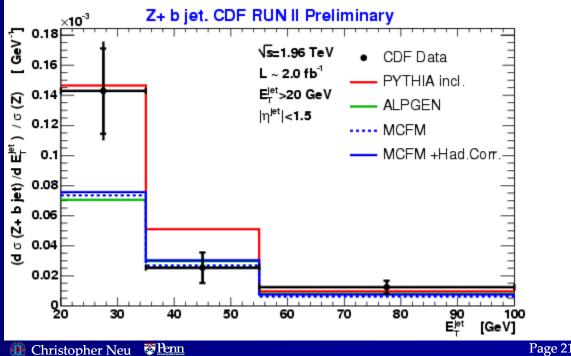
Z + b-Jets



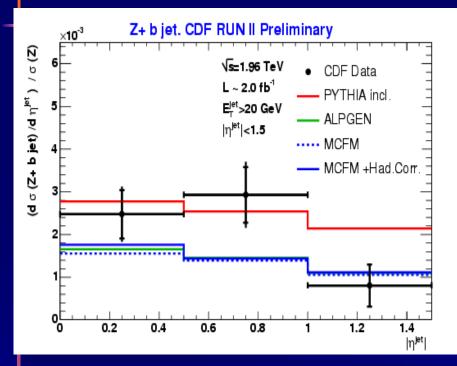


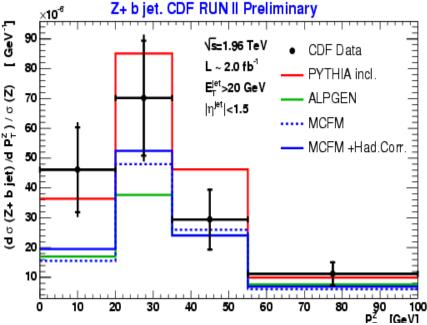
- Similar CDF analysis for Z+b-jets: 2/fb
- Utilize $Z \rightarrow ee$ and $\mu\mu$
- Similar jet definition
 - Corrected $E_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 1.5$
 - Cone algorithm with R=0.7
 - Secondary vertex tags

- Differential cross sections with comparisons to LO, NLO predictions
- Dividing by $\sigma(Z)$ puts LO, NLO on equal footing
- Pythia does a good job at low jet E_T



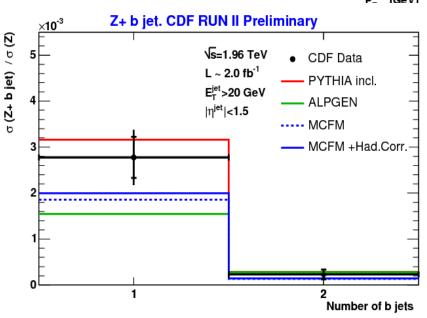
Z + b-Jets





- ALPGEN (LO) and MCFM (NLO) undershoot data in several bins
- Pythia on target in some regimes despite LO predictions being low in other analyses (eg, Z+jets).

Publication in preparation.





W/Z + b-Jets: Summary



	CDF Data	Pythia	ALPGEN	Herwig	NLO	NLO(corr'd)
σ(Z+b jet) (pb)	$0.9 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1$	-	_	_	0.51	0.53
$\sigma(Z+b \text{ jet})/\sigma(Z)$ (%)	$0.34 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04$	0.35	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23
$\sigma(Z+b \text{ jet})/\sigma(Z+\text{jet})$ (%)	$2.11 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.34$	2.18	1.45	1.24	1.88	1.77
σ(W+b jet) (pb)	$2.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4$	-	0.8	_	_	_

More studies for *W*+*b*-jets are forthcoming

Raw NLO predictions corrected for underlying event and hadronization effects.

- Need to understand NLO predictions
 - In *Z*+*b*-jets it is strange that the NLO prediction undershoots data
 - Borne out in *W*+*b*-jets?



Conclusions

W/Z + jets physics plays an important role in current collider physics programs

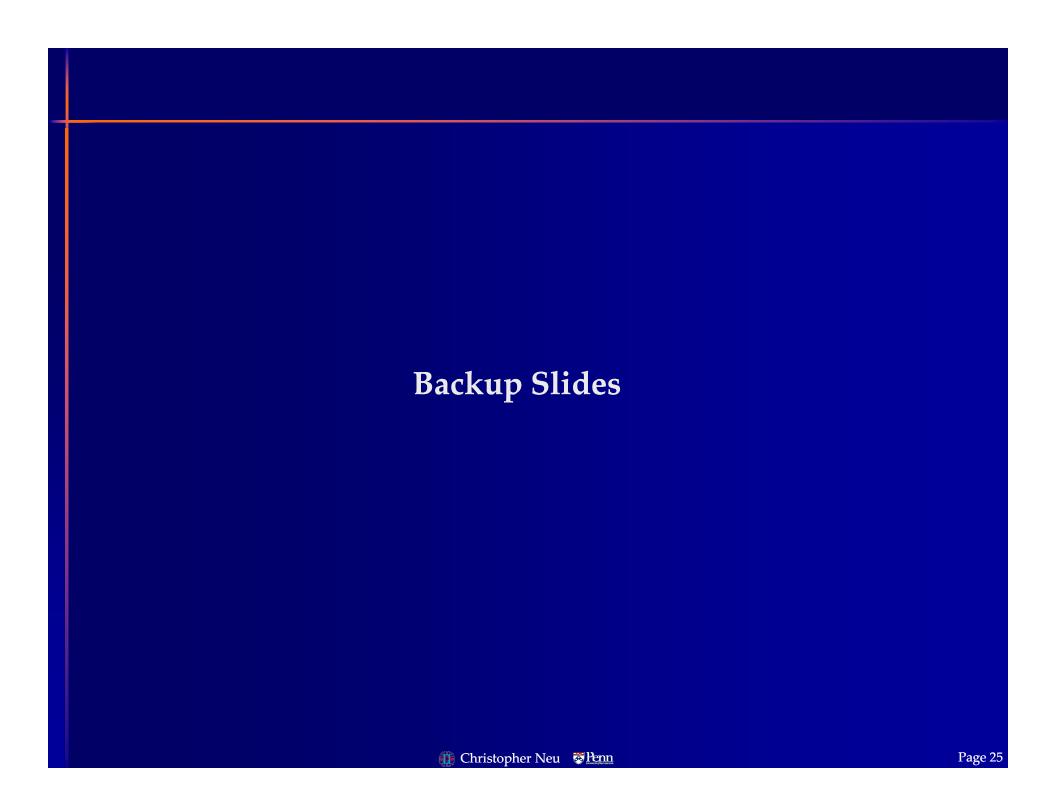
Current NLO predictions for W/Z + look to be accurate, higher multiplicities desirable

W/**Z**+**b**-**jets** studies have indicated deficiencies in both LO and NLO predictions; more study and more data is needed

W+single *c* studies indicate reasonable agreement with NLO, LO predictions





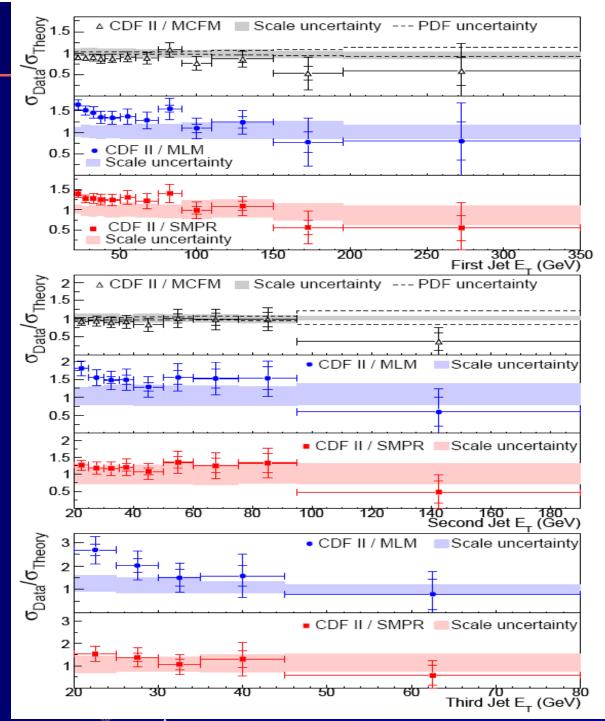


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MLM:
ALPGEN (LO) +
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MLM matching

SMPR:

MadGraph (LO) + Pythia (shower) + CKKW matching





W + Inclusive Jets: Definition of Terms



MCFM: MCFM (NLO)

- MCFM: Monte Carlo for Femtobarn Processes
 - NLO predictions for cross sections and kinematics
- MLM: Michelangelo Mangano, author of ALPGEN

MLM:

ALPGEN (LO) + Herwig (shower) + MLM matching

SMPR:

MadGraph (LO) + Pythia (shower) + **CKKW** matching

- ALPGEN, MadGraph: matrix element generators
 - Generate fixed order processes (eg., W+0,1,2,3 partons for W+jets)
 - Shower the N-parton final state to get N-jets (eg. Pythia or Herwig)
 - Gather all the fixed order samples (eg., W+N-p for W+jets)
 - Remove double-counting via matching algorithm
- MLM matching:
 - Allow event iff $N_{jets} = N_{partons}$ (exclusive) or $\overline{N_{\text{jets}}} \ge \overline{N_{\text{partons}}}$ (inclusive)
- **CKKW** matching:
 - Assign each event weights from α_s nodes, legs
 - Veto event if event weight is below some cut
 - Use shower to add legs only up to some cutoff
- SMPR: variant of CKKW, named after S Mrenna and P Richardson

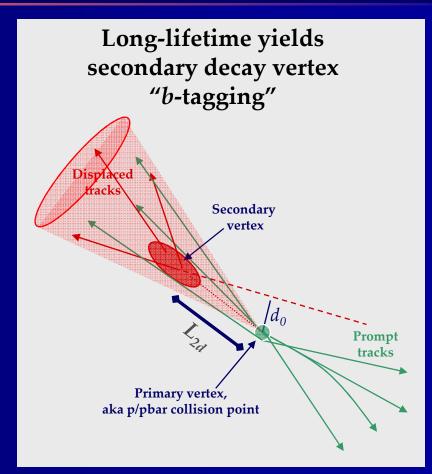
Identifying b Jets



- *B* hadron lifetime: ~1.5 ps
 - Large boost ($v \sim 0.95c$) means the *B* lifetime is long in the lab frame
 - B travels macroscopic distance before decaying which we can detect

Exploit the long lifetime -

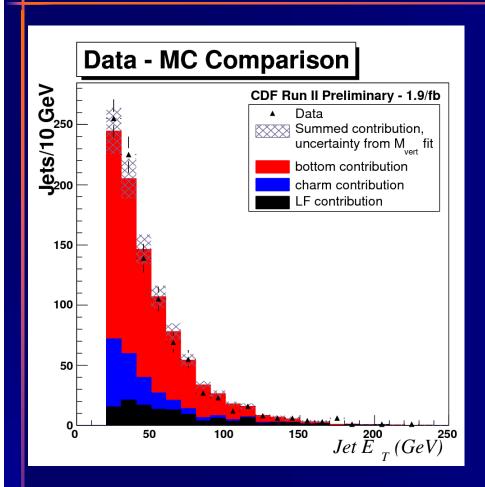
- Reconstruct charged particle tracks
- See if they intersect at a common point
- Require the common point be significantly displaced from the primary p-p collision point

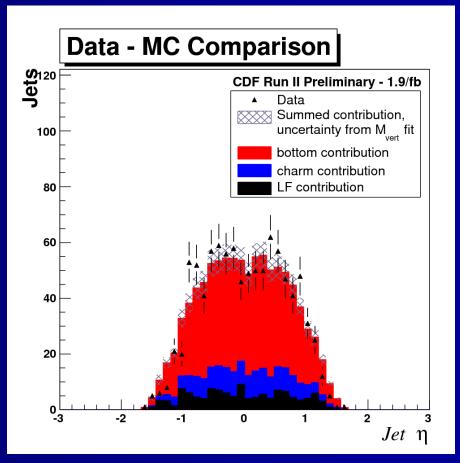


	Meaning	Typical	Resolution	
d_0	Track impact parameter	150um	40um	
L_{2d}	Vertex displacement	2-3mm	100um	



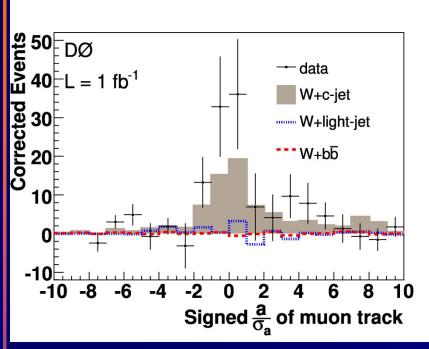












Signed µ track impact parameter significance.

μ p_T relative to jet axis

